DIVISION OF POWERS

The constitution allows for law making powers to be divided between the commonwealth, states and territories, and local government.



FEDERAL

Prime Minister
The Commonwealth of
Australia Constitution 1901

A bicameral parliament responsible for:

Defence

Communication

Foreign Affairs

Trade

Commerce and Industry

Finance and Tax

Currency

Corporations

Copyright

Border Protection

Marriage and Divorce

Census and Statistics

Weights and Measures

Lighthouses

Immigration

Postal Services

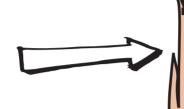
Broadcasting

Air Travel

Telecommunications

Pensions

Housing



TERRITORIES

Chief Ministers
No Constitution

Unicameral Parliament: LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Governance follows the state model of responsibilities, although the Australian Federal Parliament retains the right to legislate for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Funding supplied by federal government and managed by state governments sharing joint responsibility:

Making Law
Aged Care
Health and Social
Welfare
Agriculture and
Quarantine
Education
Environmental Issues
Industrial Relations



STATES

Premiers

State Constitutions

A bicameral parliament responsible for:

Schools Hospitals Prisons Public Works

Roads Railways Electricity Water

Mining Public Transport

Consumer Affairs
Agriculture and Fishing

Conservation and Environment

Police and Emergency Services

Sport and Recreation Community Services

Unicameral parliament: LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Local roads Parks

Library Services Waste disposal Street Signage Pet Control

Controlled under ACTS of State Parliament



Mayors



